

	inches.
Total length	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Height behind pectorals	6
Thickness	2
Head	7
Eye	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Under jaw, length	2
Hinder nostril, length $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; width	$\frac{1}{3}$
Dorsal, length of base	3
" " longest ray	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pectorals, length	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
" distance from tip of under jaw	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ventrals, length	2 $\frac{1}{3}$
" distance from tip of under jaw	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Anal, length of base	4 $\frac{1}{3}$
" distance from roots of ventrals	5

In a specimen 23 inches long:—

Gall-bladder, diameter	$\frac{6}{10}$
Liver, length of larger lobe	2 $\frac{8}{10}$
" width	1 $\frac{1}{10}$
Stomach, length	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
" width	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

XXVIII.—*On Additions to the Madeiran Coleoptera*.

By T. VERNON WOLLASTON, M.A., F.L.S.

Fam. Carabidæ.

Genus TRECHUS.

Clairville, Ent. Helv. ii. 23 (1806).

1. *Trechus minyops*, n. sp.

T. angustulo-oblongus, rufo-ferrugineus, nitidus; capite ovali, postice subcrasso, i. e. pone oculos (minutissimos, valde demissos) vix contracto, sulcis frontalibus sat profundis, curvatis; prothorace subquadrato postice vix latiore, angulis anticis subporrectis acutiusculis, posticis rectis, canaliculato, utrinque ad basin profunde impresso; elytris sat profunde subpunctato-striatis, interstitio tertio punctis duobus impresso; antennis rufo-testaceis, brevibus, apicem versus moniliformibus; pedibus testaceis.

Long. corp. lin. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Habitat in montibus Maderæ, duobus speciminibus ad S. Antonio da Serra a Dom. Moniz detectis.

T. narrowish-oblong, being widest in the middle and about equally (though very slightly) narrowed before and behind, reddish-ferruginous, and shining (but not highly polished). *Head* oval, and with the eyes extremely small, and so completely sunken that they do not project at all beyond the curvature of

the head—a fact which causes the neck to seem thick and un-constricted; with the two frontal sulci deep and much curved. *Prothorax* quadrate, though, *if anything*, perhaps a trifle wider behind than before; with the anterior angles slightly porrected and rather acute, but with the posterior ones right angles; distinctly channeled down the disk, and impressed on either side at the base with a deep unpunctured fovea. *Elytra* rather convex and somewhat deeply striated, the striæ being scarcely, or at all events most obscurely, punctured; with two very large and deep impressions on the third interstice of each. *Antennæ* rather short and rufo-testaceous, with the subapical joints rounded and moniliform. *Legs* testaceous.

In the more acute ultimate articulation of its maxillary palpi, which is extremely long and with its terminal half almost aciculated, as well as in its excessively minute eyes (which, being also completely sunken or depressed, give the head a remarkably oval and posteriorly-unconstricted appearance) and the rather short and moniliform subapical joints of its (abbreviated) antennæ, the single specimen from which the above diagnosis has been compiled might almost be regarded as *generically* distinct from the other *Trechis* which have hitherto been detected in these islands. Nevertheless it cannot be a *Trechicus* (to which I am informed by Dr. Schaum the *Trechus fmicola* of the 'Ins. Mad.' should be referred); for it has the flexuose frontal furrows and the ordinary *recurved* first elytral stria (emptying itself, as usual, into the fifth), which do *not* appear to obtain in that group; and I am compelled therefore to cite it as a *Trechus*. But, as the example now before me is unfortunately a female, I am unable to state whether the anterior male feet present anything peculiar in their mode of dilatation, whilst the fact of the specimen being unique prevents me from dissecting it in order to observe the exact structure of its lower lip; so that, until further material is obtained, I would desire to assign it to this genus merely provisionally.

Assuming it, however, to be a true *Trechus*, it may at once be known by its somewhat narrow oblong outline and pale rufo-ferruginous hue, by its extremely diminutive eyes and *square* prothorax, and by its rather short and submoniliform antennæ. In general facies, indeed, it has a good deal in common with the *T. quadricollis* (hitherto unique); but its much smaller bulk and different antennæ and eyes will easily separate it from that insect.

It is to Senhor Moniz that we are indebted for the discovery of the *T. minyops*,—two specimens, one of which he has kindly presented to the collection of the British Museum, having been taken by him at S. Antonio da Serra.

Fam. Colydiadæ.

Genus TARPHIUS.

(Germar) Erichs., Nat. der Ins. Deutschl. iii. 256 (1848).

2. *Tarphius angustulus*, n. sp.

T. angustus, rufo-piceus (vel piceo-ferrugineus), fere calvus (oculo fortissime armato minute et parce fulvo-cinereo pubescens); prothorace elongato, postice gradatim et leviter angustiore, ad latera oblique subrecto, granulis maximis depressis obsito; elytris parallelis, minus sculpturatis, nec nodosis nec carinatis, concoloribus; antennis pedibusque vix clarioribus.

Long. corp. lin. 1.

Habitat in montibus Maderæ australis, in castanetis supra urbem Funchalensem a Dom. Moniz repertus.

T. small and narrow, rufo-piceous or piceo-ferruginous, almost free from scales and setæ, though, under a high magnifying power, sparingly studded with an exceedingly short cinereous or fulvo-cinereous pubescence. *Prothorax* elongate, being widest anteriorly (where it is rather broader than the elytra), but gradually and regularly (but not very greatly) narrowed behind; with the front angles much porrected and acute, and therefore with the emargination deep; broadly flattened at the sides, especially in front, but convex on the disk, and with an impressed transverse line just before the extreme base; beset with excessively large and depressed granules. *Elytra* with the sides quite parallel; very lightly sculptured (particularly behind), and altogether free from both nodules and ridges; also concolorous, there being no indication of paler blotches. *Antennæ* and *legs* of a slightly clearer hue.

This is one of the most distinct of all the *Tarphii* which have yet been detected,—its small size (for it is scarcely, if at all, larger than the *T. Lowei*) and narrow outline, combined with its rufo-ferruginous hue, its elongate prothorax (which is obliquely straight at the sides, and *regularly narrowed* posteriorly), its very lightly sculptured, *parallel, concolorous* elytra, and its almost total freedom (except under a high magnifying power) from pubescence or setæ giving it a character which it is impossible to mistake. In spite of its diminutive bulk and *comparatively* unroughened surface, I am inclined to think that it has perhaps a greater affinity with the *T. parallelus* than with any other species hitherto described.

The *T. angustulus* is also due to the researches of Senhor Moniz, who lately discovered three or four examples of it in the chestnut-woods at the Mount, above Funchal; one of which he has presented to the British Museum collection. This addition. & Mag. N. Hist. Ser. 3. Vol. x. 20

tion to the fauna is extremely interesting, since it raises the species of *Tarphius* which have now been brought to light in the Madeiran archipelago alone to no less a number than twenty. So that, with the nine Canarian ones and the *T. gibbulus* from Sicily, there are exactly thirty *Tarphii* now on record!

Fam. Cryptophagidæ.

Genus LEUCOHIMATIUM.

Rosenhaur, Die Thiere Andalus. 179 (1856).

3. *Leucohimatium elongatum*.

L. fusco-ferrugineum, albido pubescens; capite prothoraceque sat parce punctatis, hoc subquadrato postice paulo angustiore, angulis anticis oblique incrassatis, ad latera minutissime crenulato, basi utrinque foveola obscura punctiformi notato; elytris subtiliter striato-punctatis, interstitiis uniseriatim punctulatis.

Long. corp. lin. $1\frac{1}{3}$.

Habitat supra urbem Funchalensem; specimina duo nuper detexit Dom. Anderson.

Paramecosoma elongata, Erichs., Nat. der Ins. Deutschl. iii. 371 (1848).
Leucohimatium angustum, Rosenh., Die Thiere Andal. 179 (1856).

L. narrow, parallel, brownish-ferruginous, and clothed (though not very densely) with a white, robust, decumbent pile. *Head* and *prothorax* punctured: the latter subquadrate and a little narrowed posteriorly, with the anterior angles obliquely incrassated, with the sides very minutely crenulated, and with a small punctiform impression on either side behind, at the extreme base. *Elytra* finely striate-punctate; the interstices with a series of very minute punctules down each. *Limbs* scarcely paler than the rest of the surface.

Two examples of this insect, which is found sparingly throughout southern (and even central) Europe, and which I have myself captured in the island of Palma of the Canarian group, were detected, during the spring of the present year, by Mr. F. A. Anderson, who found them in a grassy spot by the side of a small footpath which leads into the S^{ta} Luzia ravine below the church of San Roque. One of these specimens Mr. Anderson has kindly presented to the collection of the British Museum.

Fam. Lathridiadæ.

Genus METOPHTHALMUS.

Wollaston, Ins. Mad. 192. tab. iv. f. 4 (1854).

4. *Metophtthalmus sculpturatus*, n. sp.

M. subovalis, rufo-ferrugineus; capite prothoraceque inæqualibus,

illo in fronte obsolete binodoso necnon utrinque costato; elytris paulo obscurioribus, valde profunde seriatim punctatis, punctis maximis, interstitiis alternis paulo elevatis, irregulariter subundulatis; antennis brevibus pedibusque paulo clarioribus.

Long. corp. lin. $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{2}{3}$.

Habitat in montibus Maderæ; sub cortice *Platani* laxo supra urbem Funchalensem Dom. Bewicke sat copiose reperit.

M. oval, rufo-ferruginous, with the elytra a shade darker. *Head* with two very obscure elongate nodules in the centre of its forehead, and with two raised costæ (as in the *M. asperatus*) on either side, arising from the inner and outer margins of the eye (which they consequently enclose) and continued forwards, gradually approximating until they reach the insertion of the antennæ, where they join. *Prothorax* very uneven, as in the *M. asperatus*, but a little less developed than is the case in that insect. *Elytra* very deeply seriate-punctate, the punctures, especially those towards the suture, being enormous, and so closely packed together that the interstices (the alternate ones of which are slightly raised) appear irregular or minutely undulated. *Antennæ* and *legs*, the former of which are short, rufo-testaceous.

In its 10-articulated antennæ this little *Metopthalmus* agrees almost exactly with the *M. asperatus*, except that they are altogether rather shorter—caused by the joints between the minute conical third one and the club being (as in the *M. exiguus*) more abbreviated or moniliform, and the first joint of the clava itself being rather less developed. In the construction of its eyes and feet, and in the singular position of the former, no less than in the serrated margins of its head, prothorax, and elytra, it is identical with that insect. Its main differences lie in its smaller size and more elliptic outline, in its more ferruginous hue, in its less apparent inner frontal costæ (or elongated nodules), and in its very much larger elytral punctures, which are so enormous and closely packed together as to cause the slightly raised alternate interstices to appear less straightened and costate, or more undulated and irregular. From the *M. exiguus* it may immediately be known by (*inter alia*) its larger size and relatively broader outline, and by the darker colour and immensely larger punctures of its elytra.

It is to Mr. Bewicke that we are indebted for this interesting addition to the fauna, several specimens of it having been captured by him from beneath the dead bark of Plane-trees in the grounds of the Palheiro, on the mountains to the eastward of Funchal. Mr. Bewicke has presented me with types; and he has also placed others in the British Museum, as well as in the collection at Oxford.

Fam. *Histeridæ*.Genus *EUTRIPTUS*.

Wollaston, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. ser. 3. i. 157 (1862).

The addition of the present genus to our Catalogue, through the recent researches of Mr. Bewicke, is a most important one, as supplying another link of union between Madeira and the Canaries, and that, too, in a most significant manner—through their Euphorbian faunæ. The little insect for the reception of which I lately established the group, I believe to be *universal*, in decayed *Euphorbia*-stems, throughout the Canarian archipelago, though hitherto I happen to have met with it in only five out of the seven islands; and it is interesting therefore to find it, under precisely similar circumstances, at Madeira also. After compiling its generic diagnosis, in my paper above alluded to, I stated that “amongst the forty-four groups of the *Histeridæ* so elaborately enunciated in De Marseul’s Monograph, there is certainly nothing which approaches the present one in its most distinctive features. Indeed, its 6-jointed funiculus would of itself suffice to characterize it; for the only known form in which this particular number of joints (or, in fact, *less than seven*) prevails, in that portion of the antennæ, is *Monoplius* (of which hitherto but a single exponent has been detected), from the Cape of Good Hope—an insect widely different from *Eutriptus* in the other details of its structure. Its various peculiarities will be easily gathered from the diagnosis; nevertheless I may just add that its two most anomalous ones (apart from its funiculus) are the formation of its inner maxillary lobe and of its anterior tibia, the former of which is curiously uncinated at its apex (the outer margin being thickened into a narrow rim, which merges into an obtusely curved hook at the tip), whilst the latter has its inner apical angle produced into a long and acute spine, which, being outwardly directed, gives that portion of the leg a very singular appearance.”

5. *Eutriptus putricola*.

E. cylindrico-oblongus, subconvexus, aterrimus, politissimus; capite prothoraceque minutissime et obsolete punctulatis; elytro utroque striis duabus obscuris humeralibus obliquis, duabus sublateralibus integris, quatuor levioribus discaibus interruptis remote punctatis plus minus obsolete et una suturali antice evanescenti notato; antennis testaceis, ad basin pedibusque piceis.

Long. corp. lin. 1-1 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Habitat Maderam, rarissimus; in ramis Euphorbiarum emortuis

ad Portum Novum crescentium a Dom. Bewicke nuperrime repertus.

Eutriptus putricola, Woll., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (3rd series) i. 159, pl. 7. f. 7 (1862).

E. cylindrical-oblong, deep black, and exceedingly shining. *Head* and *prothorax* most minutely and obsoletely punctulated: the *former* with the forehead depressed and the frontal line entire; the *latter* very narrowly margined at the sides, with the *prosternal lines* almost parallel, or very slightly approximating at about their middle point. *Meso-* and *meta-sterna* impunctate; the former deeply excavated anteriorly, and with the line within its front and lateral margins continuous. *Elytra* each with two very obscure oblique humeral striæ; with two sublateral ones, deeper and almost entire; with four much lighter, remotely punctured, and more or less abbreviated ones on the disk; and with a deeper sutural one, evanescent anteriorly at about a third of the distance from the scutellum. *Antennæ* testaceous; their *scape* and the *legs* piceous: the *last* with their *anterior tibiae* curved and dilated, with three small anguliform teeth along their outer edge, and with their *inner* apical angle produced into an elongate, curved, outwardly directed spine.

Four examples of this insect were captured by Mr. Bewicke from out of the rotten branches of *Euphorbias*, which he obtained from Porto Novo, a few miles to the eastward of Funchal, during June of the present year. Although locally abundant at the Canaries in similar situations, there is no reason to suspect that it is anything but exceedingly rare in Madeira; for in a letter received lately from Mr. Bewicke, he states,—“I had a man’s load (a sackful) of *Euphorbia*-stems from Porto Novo, and although the very first stick I examined produced me four specimens of this new member of the *Histeridæ*, the whole sack contained no more.” Two of these Mr. Bewicke sent me for inspection, one of which he has presented to the collection of the British Museum, and the other to the Madeiran cabinet at Oxford.

[To be continued.]

XXIX.—On the Animal and Affinities of the Genus *Alaba*, with a Review of the known Species, and Descriptions of some new Species. By ARTHUR ADAMS, F.L.S., &c.

THIS group of Laminarian Mollusca, which seems to represent the pelagian genus *Litiopa*, was first recognized by my brother and myself in our ‘Genera of Recent Mollusca.’ We then considered it a subgenus of *Cerithiopsis*; but having had an opportunity in Japan of observing the living animal, I find it